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EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE HIGH COMMISSIONER'S PROGRAMME

Thirty-first session

SUMMARY RECORD OF THE 325th MEETING

Held at the Palais des Nations, Geneva  
on Friday, 10 October 1980, at 9 p.m.

Chairman: Mr. BIRIDO (Sudan)

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The meeting was called to order at 9.20 p.m.

EXPRESSION OF SYMPATHY IN CONNECTION WITH THE RECENT EARTHQUAKE IN ALGERIA

1. The CHAIRMAN expressed the sympathy of the members of the Executive Committee to the people and Government of Algeria in connection with the recent earthquake at El Asnam.

UNHCR ASSISTANCE ACTIVITIES (agenda item 7) (continued) (A/AC.96/577 and Add.1 and 2 and Corr.1, A/AC.96/580, 581 and 585; HCR/EC/XXXI/CRP.1)

2. The CHAIRMAN invited the Committee to continue consideration, region by region and country by country, of the report on assistance activities in 1979-1980 (A/AC.96/577 and Corr.1).

Section I - Africa (continued)

Lesotho (paras. 123-134), Mozambique (paras. 135-149), Nigeria (paras. 150-152) and Rwanda (paras. 153-156)

3. There were no comments.

Senegal (paras. 157-162)

4. Mr. NDIAYE (Observer for Senegal) said that Senegal was one of the few countries to have established a department directly under the office of the President which was wholly responsible for assistance to refugees and their settlement. The national budget allocated more than CFAF 10 million to refugees in addition to allowances in kind from the national public services. But qualitative aspects of refugees' needs also had to be appreciated. They wished to find jobs, to be accepted as apprentices, to receive school or university education. Those further needs required a strengthening of resources. The sum allocated to a multipurpose project was, however, inadequate, as could be seen from paragraph 158 of the report on UNHCR assistance activities (A/AC.96/577). The assessment of costs and the registration of requests for primary assistance were not entirely satisfactory. The inadequacy of the allocation in relation to costs made it likely that the action of the social services would be very limited. Furthermore, responsibility for durable projects implemented in Senegal ought to be assumed immediately.

5. The National Committee for Assistance to Refugees and its Social Service were implementing two projects, one concerned with fishing which had been launched in 1978 and had enabled a large group of refugees from Guinea-Bissau to become self-sufficient, and the other concerned with agriculture, market-gardening and stock raising. No mention had been made of the latter project in the report, although the sociological data had been collected, the land allocated, the site development and profitability studies carried out and an official seconded to supervise the project. The National Committee for Assistance to Refugees therefore suggested, in view of the further aspirations of the refugees, that there should be a reassessment of the resources made available to them. UNHCR should take account of the nature of specific needs and of ongoing projects. His delegation joined many delegations of African countries in asking the Executive Committee to correct the existing disparities in the volume of assistance. It also approved the idea of holding the thirty-second session of the Executive Committee in Tanzania.

Somalia (paras. 163-186)

6. Mrs. ENO-HASSAN (Observer for Somalia), having assured Mr. Zollner of her delegation's support in the performance of the duties entrusted to him, praised the High Commissioner for all the efforts he was making to help millions of uprooted people, particularly in Somalia, where there was a great influx of refugees. However, the international community did not pay sufficient attention to the situation of refugees in Africa: that was reflected in the allocations shown in document A/AC.96/577.

7. Somalia, which was one of the least developed countries, had a limited capacity to assist refugees that was currently reduced still further by a serious drought; it therefore required urgent emergency assistance from UNHCR and from all States and donor organizations. The proposed 1981 allocation to Somalia should be increased to take account of the seriousness of the situation of refugees in that country, which had been stressed by a number of speakers; the interagency mission which had recently visited the country could certainly confirm the need to strengthen UNHCR activities.

Sudan (paras. 187-227)

8. Mr. ABDEL RAHMAN (Sudan) said that the disparity in the allocation of funds for refugees in various parts of the world was a matter of great concern to the Sudanese Government, other African countries, OAU and other delegations. That concern had been particularly well expressed by the Swedish representative in a statement he had made earlier: "We feel that a fundamental principle should be that all refugees ought to be able to claim the same kind of international attention. One important reason why this has not been practicable, so far, is that donors tend to earmark their funds for groups which arouse public opinion. It is a fact of life that some tragedies attract more attention than others. Still, we would hope that donors will try to make more equitable distribution of limited funds and that the uneven attention paid by the mass media will not be the yardstick. The Swedish Government, for one, intends to increase its unearmarked contribution to the general programme of the UNHCR in the coming years."

9. The lack of concern for the plight of the refugees in Africa had prompted the Sudanese Government to organize an international conference on refugees at Khartoum, which had, for the first time, drawn up a large-scale master plan of assistance to refugees in the Sudan. The plan was based on a factual, rational and comprehensive approach to the problem and comprised the establishment of new urban and rural settlements and income-generating projects which catered to the refugees' needs within and outside the geographical limits of the settlements. A mode of settlement other than that based on rain-fed crop-growing was now being proposed. The refugees were to be given irrigated land for the cultivation of fodder and vegetables and for raising animals and poultry.

10. Of the 26 new settlements in the plan, only 17 were to be financed in the current year from the assistance programme. The total cost of those settlements amounted to \$US 60 million, the cost of all 26 settlements being \$US 126 million.

11. It was most disappointing that the allocations proposed to the Executive Committee did not exceed \$4.6 million. That amount represented less than half the total required for the refugees who had settled spontaneously over large areas of the country. Since the proposals had been submitted, a number of events had taken place in the Sudan which had aggravated the situation. Floods had occurred in Central Sudan, while there had been a severe drought in the province of East Equatoria, in Southern Sudan. In recent months there had been a new influx of refugees from Uganda and Chad. Finally, Sudan, one of the least developed countries, was facing a scarcity of food supplies and economic constraints due to the rise in fuel prices. The country was hard hit by the energy crisis, which was impeding the implementation of the development plan and reducing its capacity to provide essential services to the growing number of refugees. His delegation therefore requested that the proposed allocations for the Sudan should be reviewed in the light of the extremely unfavourable conditions prevailing in the country. Sudan appealed to friendly governments, UNHCR and other United Nations agencies, non-governmental organizations and the mass media for assistance which would enable it to implement the programme for refugees established by the Khartoum Conference.

12. Mr. SANZE (Observer for Burundi) expressed his solidarity with the Sudan and endorsed the appeal which it had made to UNHCR and the international community for assistance to enable it to solve the problems posed by the thousands of refugees who had found asylum in its territory.

13. Mr. RAOELINA (Madagascar) said he shared the concern expressed by the preceding speakers about the situation in Sudan and endorsed the grievances voiced and the request made by the representative of that country and the recommendations of the Khartoum Conference.

14. Mr. MATIKO (United Republic of Tanzania) said that the allocation for refugees in the Sudan should be increased to enable that country to implement the programme established at the Khartoum Conference.

15. Mr. HAMAN DICKO (Observer for the United Republic of Cameroon) supported the request made by the Sudanese representative.

16. Mrs. ENO-HASSAN (Observer for Somalia) supported the request for a larger allocation to the Sudan and the request made by Djibouti.

17. Mr. NDIAYE (Observer for Senegal) hoped that special measures would be taken in favour of the Sudan, which had given asylum to so many refugees.

18. Mr. BENBOUCHTA (Morocco) said he was well acquainted with the situation in the Sudan, which had been visited by many missions of the Moroccan Red Cross. He supported the Sudan's request and also those made by Djibouti, Somalia and Senegal.

19. Miss SULTAN (Lebanon) said that Lebanon, which had long experience in the field of refugees, associated itself with the request made by the Sudan and Somalia; in the light of the arguments put forward by Sudan and other countries, her delegation recommended that an increase in the allocation to Somalia should be approved for the 1981 financial year.

20. Mrs. EKANGA (Zaire), Mr. ALLISON (Nigeria) and Mr. MIHOUB (Algeria) asked that the request made by the Sudan be met.

21. Mr. SHENKORU (Observer for Ethiopia) expressed satisfaction that the request previously made by the High Commissioner had been fully supported.

Swaziland (paras. 228 - 239)

22. There were no comments.

Uganda (paras. 242 - 261)

23. Mr. BIREKE-KAGGWA (Uganda) recalled the destruction which had occurred in several rural settlement areas in Uganda as a result of the events of 1979. The allocation proposed for resettlement was far less than the requirements. Uganda therefore asked the High Commissioner to study the matter and adopt the necessary measures, meanwhile increasing the allocation proposed to meet the needs. He supported the requests made for an increase in the funds allocated to refugees in Africa.

United Republic of Cameroon (paras. 262 - 277)

24. Mr. HAMAN DICKO (Observer for the United Republic of Cameroon) said that Cameroon was having to cope with a further influx of refugees from Chad. The first results of the census held in April-May 1980 indicated that there were 100,000 refugees in Kousseri and the immediate neighbourhood. Those refugees were almost exclusively of urban origin. The representative of Cameroon regretted that the report on UNHCR assistance activities did not contain a map of that area of Cameroon showing the various points at which refugees entered.

25. In spite of its limited resources, the Government of Cameroon was endeavouring to display solidarity with the Chadian refugees as it had previously done in the case of refugees from Equatorial Guinea. Twenty thousand of the latter had agreed to be repatriated; there still remained about another 20,000 in Cameroon for whose repatriation UNHCR's assistance had been requested. In view of the heavy burden which the large number of refugees on Cameroonian soil constituted from the social, political and economic standpoints, as well as that of security, the Government had launched appeals to obtain international assistance, which it was now repeating to enable it to continue the assistance programme in 1981 on behalf of refugees from Chad and Equatorial Guinea. Emergency measures must be taken, particularly with regard to food supplies, education, health, means of access and communication, and technical assistance, in order to provide effective support for the activities so far conducted by the Government through the national committee specially set up to provide facilities for refugees. Those activities were being undertaken voluntarily by the public sector; the Government intended to assume its responsibilities and play the role of a disinterested intermediary for all assistance received from abroad.

26. His delegation had particularly appreciated the action of the Director of the Assistance Division and the arrival in Kousseri of members of UNHCR. It expressed the hope that its appeal would be heard and it paid tribute to the efforts made on behalf of refugees made by other African countries - Somalia, Ethiopia, Burundi and others - to which UNHCR should allocate adequate resources.

27. Mr. SHEIKH OSMAN (Observer for Somalia) said he hoped that the appeal made by the representative of Cameroon for increased assistance to Chadian refugees in its territory would be heeded by the Committee.

United Republic of Tanzania (paras. 279 - 298)

28. Mr. MATIKO (United Republic of Tanzania) expressed the hope that the question of semi-permanent schools would be studied and action taken on behalf of the refugees in the Kigoma region when the current survey had been completed.

Zaire (paras. 299 - 330)

29. Mr. VIZI TOPI (Zaire) recalled that, for nearly 20 years, Zaire had been receiving many refugees from Angola, the Sudan and other countries. A considerable number of these refugees had obtained Zairian citizenship and some of them had even risen to hold high posts. Similarly, some had of their own free will become integrated into Zairian society. Nevertheless, Zaire still had the largest refugee population in Africa. The Zairian Government greatly appreciated the efforts of UNHCR under the settlement programme, but much still remained to be done. Supplementary aid would be necessary to meet the needs which continued to arise and to organize the voluntary repatriation of refugees who wished to return home. He thanked UNHCR for its contribution from the month of October 1978 onwards to governmental action for the repatriation and rehabilitation of Zairian citizens within the framework of the Amnesty Law and for complying with its request that assistance for the rehabilitation of Zairian refugees, returning mostly from Angola, should be extended to September 1980.

Zambia (paras. 331 - 367), Zimbabwe (paras. 368 - 375) and other countries in Africa (paras. 376 - 391)

30. There were no comments.

31. The CHAIRMAN invited the Committee to consider those sections of addendum 2 to the report on assistance activities (A/AC.96/577/Add.2) that related to Africa (paras. 7-31).

32. Mr. HESSEL (France) said that all the members of the Executive Committee were aware that Africa required special attention by reason of the very large number of refugees there. He had not wished to make a statement on each country mentioned. In his view, the Committee should not single out by a special decision the case of one country or another at the present stage of the discussion. He urged the sponsors of draft decisions not to press for a discussion or a consensus on the matter. It would be unfair to give special support to one country or another. He was sure that the conclusions on the work of the session would contain clear indications of the importance which the Committee attached to the need for programmes in Africa to receive very close attention and, whenever possible, to be allocated increases justified by the situations that arose. Furthermore, he recalled that several of the countries concerned were among the least advanced, for which a special conference was scheduled in 1981 and 1982. When those countries submitted their programmes to the conference, they should not overlook the refugee component, so that there could be a beneficial combination of the efforts of all donors, and not only of UNHCR, with

those of all the international institutions, and so that the problem of these countries, which weighed particularly heavily on the conscience of the international community, should be properly taken in hand. Holding a session of the Executive Committee in Africa was not the right way of giving increased attention to the African continent. The holding of such a session was likely to pave the way for a series of meetings outside UNHCR headquarters, which would increase UNHCR's budget without providing any truly effective support to the action being undertaken to improve the protection of refugees.

33. Mr. EL BESHIR (Sudan) thanked delegations which had supported the Sudan's request. The remarks they had made about his country would encourage it to do its best to alleviate the plight of the refugees. He endorsed the recommendation made by Burundi.

34. The CHAIRMAN, reverting to the statement made by the Sudanese representative and the recommendations and suggestions that had followed, requested that consultations on the subject should be held with the UNHCR secretariat.

## Section II - Americas

### Latin America

#### Northern Latin America (paras. 382-403)

35. There were no comments.

#### North-Western South America

#### Peru (paras. 404-416) and other countries in North-Western South America (paras. 417-427)

36. There were no comments.

#### Southern Latin America

#### Argentina, Chile and other countries in Southern Latin America (paras. 428-456)

37. There were no comments.

#### North America (paras. 457-465)

38. There were no comments.

## Section III - Asia

#### Bangladesh (paras. 466-475), Burma (paras. 476-491), China (paras. 492-518), Hong Kong (paras. 519-533), Indonesia (paras. 534-545), Lao People's Democratic Republic (paras. 546-558), Lebanon (paras. 559-581) and Malaysia (paras. 582-601)

39. There were no comments.

Pakistan (paras. 602 - 626)

40. Mr. AKRAM (Observer for Pakistan) thanked the High Commissioner for his vigorous action for the relief and maintenance of the refugees in Pakistan. As the High Commissioner had stated, there were currently over 1,150,000 refugees in the country and if their numbers continued to grow at the present rate there would be 1,700,000 by June 1981. With its limited resources, Pakistan was doing its utmost to assist them: according to estimates, the Government would spend about \$US 80 million between July 1980 and June 1981 for that purpose. He hoped that the international community and particularly the state members of the Committee would give priority to the needs of refugees in Pakistan.

Philippines (paras. 627 - 638)

41. There were no comments.

Thailand (paras. 639 - 672)

42. Mr. GUNA-KASEM (Thailand) thanked UNHCR and donor countries for the assistance they were continuing to give displaced persons from neighbouring countries in Thailand; he also thanked UNICEF, WFP, friendly countries such as Japan and the United States, and the voluntary organizations which had come to the assistance of 200,000 uprooted Thais.

43. Mr. MARUYAMA (Japan) recalled that his delegation had described the Japanese assistance programme to Thailand during the general debate. In 1980 Japan had also contributed \$US 10 million for the Thai villagers affected by the settlement of refugees along the Cambodian frontier; as the representative of Thailand had stated 200,000 villagers had been displaced because of that settlement. Japan would continue that programme on behalf of populations receiving refugees.

Viet Nam (paras. 673 - 692), Western Asia (paras. 693 - 702), and other countries and areas in Asia (paras. 703 - 731)

44. There were no comments.

45. Mr. YU Mengjia (China) stressed that the number of refugees had increased rapidly in Thailand and Pakistan during the previous year, placing heavy burdens on those two countries, to which a tribute was due. His delegation endorsed the proposals to increase aid to them. It also expressed full solidarity with the African people, who were deploying tremendous efforts to render assistance to the refugees in Africa, and endorsed the proposals to increase aid to African refugees.

Section IV - Europe

Austria (paras. 732 - 737)

46. Mr. KRIZEK (Austria) said that the tragic events occurring in the world had overshadowed the plight of European refugees in that continent's countries of first asylum, who were waiting to emigrate. He wished to make a few comments to supplement the information about Austria contained in document A/AC.96/577.



47. Austria was a country of first asylum for a growing number of refugees. In 1977, 2,566 people had sought asylum there; in 1978 there had been 3,412, in 1979, 5,627 and in 1980, 7,000 refugees had arrived between January and September. Austria, which observed the principle of non-refoulement, was currently accommodating 2,450 persons who had sought asylum in four camps administered by the Ministry of the Interior, including the Traiskirchen camp; as those camps were full, 2,350 other people were waiting in hotels or guest houses. Out of that total of 5,300 people, 4,750 were Europeans. Austria hoped that departure to countries of immigration would be speeded up as much as possible and that, with the support of UNHCR, special attention would be given to the handicapped. He was gratified at the close co-operation between the Austrian authorities and the missions of the traditional countries of immigration - the United States of America, Canada and Australia - as well as with UNHCR, ICEM and the voluntary agencies. The work of an Australian selection mission in Austria in the spring of 1980 had enabled 1,400 East European refugees to move to Australia in four months for resettlement.

48. In addition, in response to UNHCR's appeals, Austria was contributing to the search for lasting solutions for refugees from other continents. It had decided to accept 1,000 Indo-Chinese refugees, of whom 900 had already arrived; the others would follow in a few days. The Austrian Government had just decided to accept a further 500 refugees from that region. The Austrian United Nations Refugee Fund had taken over 225 cases, involving about 600 persons; the Fund was giving invaluable help to refugees, including the provision of jobs.

49. The Austrian programme on behalf of refugees would cost 175 million Austrian schillings, or about \$US 13.5 million in 1980. Furthermore, Austria had increased its contribution to the UNHCR regular programme from \$55,000 in 1979 to \$100,000 in 1980; it was, however, not in a position to pledge a higher contribution in 1981. He assured UNHCR of Austria's continued support.

50. There were no comments.

Cyprus (paras. 738 - 747), France (paras 744 - 754),  
Federal Republic of Germany (paras. 755 - 762), Greece (paras. 763 - 770),  
Italy (paras. 771 - 777), Portugal (paras. 778 - 787).

51. There were no comments.

Spain (paras. 788 - 800)

52. Miss BOCETA (Observer for Spain) recalled that, at the Conference held in Geneva in July 1979, the Spanish Government had undertaken to accept 1,000 refugees from South-East Asia; with the recent arrival in Spain of a final group of 400 refugees from transit centres in Hong Kong, Macao and the Philippines, following the arrival of earlier groups in September 1979 and March 1980, that figure had now been reached. In Spain, in order to enable refugees to adjust to the country, their most immediate needs were met by a Refugee Reception Committee consisting of 25 dedicated specialists (social workers, teachers, counsellors, psychiatrists, psychologists, etc.). The refugees were provided with papers, received social security benefits and had the same salaries as Spanish workers; allowances were paid for children under 14 years of age and education was free. Half of the funding for the programme was provided by the Spanish Government, 33% by UNHCR and 17% by Caritas and other voluntary agencies.

53. There were also refugees in Spain from Latin America, Africa and Europe who had never been sent back, as well as Caribbean refugees awaiting resettlement in the United States. All those refugees were provided with free health care, food and housing by the Spanish Red Cross, in co-operation with the UNHCR office in Madrid. They also received financial assistance to enable them to begin carrying on a trade. The Spanish Commission for Refugees had been set up to facilitate co-operation between various government services and the representatives of various political parties.

54. In order to finance the refugee assistance programme being carried out in Spain, the Government had approved for 1980 an amount of \$US 3.9 million, of which \$1 million was for Cuban refugees, \$1 million for the regular refugee programme, \$900,000 for the Indo-Chinese refugee assistance programme, and a further \$1 million for other refugees and fellowships for nationals of Equatorial Guinea.

55. On 22 July 1978, Spain had acceded to the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and the 1967 Protocol. In accordance with those instruments, the Spanish Parliament was currently considering a preliminary draft on the right of asylum based on article 13, paragraph 4, of the Spanish Constitution. Pending the promulgation of that text, the Ministry of the Interior had issued a transitional order concerning refugees in emergency situations, in keeping with the principles and criteria of the Convention and Protocol. Article 1 of that order stipulated that persons enjoying the protection of UNHCR could be recognized as refugees in Spain if, on entering the country, they applied for such status, in accordance with the procedure laid down. In conclusion, she expressed satisfaction at the excellent co-operation existing between the UNHCR office in Madrid and Spanish refugee agencies and services.

Turkey (paras. 801 - 804)

56. Mr. AKSOY (Turkey) expressed his Government's gratitude for the continuation of UNHCR programmes.

United Kingdom (paras. 805 - 813), Yugoslavia (paras. 814 - 818) and other countries in Europe (paras. 819 - 827).

57. There were no comments.

Section V - Oceania: Australia and New Zealand (paras. 828 - 830)

58. There were no comments.

59. The CHAIRMAN said that the Committee had concluded its region-by-region and country-by-country consideration of document A/AC.96/577. Members of the Committee had no doubt taken note of document A/AC.96/577/Add.2, containing additional information on projected programmes for the following countries: Algeria; Djibouti; Somalia; United Republic of Cameroon; Zaire; other countries in Africa; Northern Latin America; North-Western South America and Southern Latin America; Argentina; Pakistan; Thailand; and France. He then referred to section VI of document A/AC.96/577, concerning overall allocations, to the High Commissioner's note on the financing of UNHCR's administrative costs (A/AC.96/577/Add.1) and to the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary questions (A/AC.96/585). He recalled that the questions dealt with in those documents had been considered in detail by the Working Group on Financial and Administrative Aspects, whose report (HCR/EC/XXI/CRP.1) had been introduced at the preceding meeting by its Chairman, Mr. Marshall (United Kingdom).

60. Mr. HELMAN (United States of America) thanked the Working Group and its Chairman for their useful contribution, which would help to improve the functioning of UNHCR. In his view, the Working Group should hold regular formal or informal meetings on budgetary, financial and administrative matters, on the understanding that such meetings would not, in any given year, preclude additional meetings of the Executive Committee.

61. Mr. McKINNON (Canada) said that his delegation had prepared a text on the question under consideration which had already been submitted to the secretariat and which he would refrain from reading in order to save time.

62. Mr. EL BESHIR (Sudan) recalled that in the current year the High Commissioner had taken the laudable initiative of designating a senior member of his staff to co-ordinate UNHCR activities in countries in the Horn of Africa. In the Working Group on Financial and Administrative Aspects, his delegation had asked for appropriate steps to be taken to include that post in the staffing table for General Programmes. It would also be desirable for that post to be at the same level as other posts entailing similar responsibilities. Consequently, his delegation proposed that the following text should be added at the end of the first sentence of the relevant paragraph of the Working Group's report:

"Some members of the Working Group, repeating the same objective arguments used to justify the appointment of a regional co-ordinator at a senior (D2) level, thought that the co-ordinator appointed for the specific area of the Horn of Africa should be included in the staffing table under the General Programmes for the years to come and that his level should be comparable to that of his counterpart in South-East Asia."

63. Mrs. ENO-HASSAN (Observer for Somalia) supported the proposals made by the representative of Sudan concerning the regional co-ordinator for the Horn of Africa. In particular, if his post was to be at the same level as that of his counterpart in South-East Asia, comparable provisions should be made for the performance of his duties, and the post should be funded from the regular budget.

64. Mr. MIHAIB (Algeria) said that it was regrettable that most delegations had been unable to follow the activities of the Working Group. His own delegation had done so in order to contribute actively to deliberations which could be of great assistance to the High Commissioner in his management of the increased funds placed at his disposal. The report introduced by Mr. Marshall did not reflect a number of proposals made by Algeria: they were, firstly, that UNHCR should consider the possibility of banks in countries which accepted refugees making fixed-term investments on the same conditions as the banks of developed countries; secondly, that UNHCR should provide officials of third world countries with greater opportunities to participate in its humanitarian missions; and thirdly, that account should be taken of the requests submitted by African delegations with regard to the appointment of a regional co-ordinator for Africa.

65. Mr. SHENKORU (Observer for Ethiopia), referring to the last sentence of paragraph 4 of the report of the Working Group on Financial and Administrative Aspects, said that, as far as the appointment of regional co-ordinators was concerned, a "common approach" was certainly necessary in co-ordinating country programmes in Africa.

66. Mr. INGEVICS (Australia) said that the report of the Working Group on Financial and Administrative Aspects (HCR/EC/XXXI/CRP.1) was extremely useful. The Working Group would facilitate a better understanding of the financial and management problems that arose and could support the High Commissioner in seeking solutions to them.

67. Mr. HOMBEE (United Republic of Tanzania) agreed with the representative of the United States that the Working Group should be institutionalized. He supported the proposals made by the representative of Sudan and, in particular, considered that the co-ordinator for the Horn of Africa should occupy a post at the same level as the co-ordinator for South-East Asia. He recalled that OAU had its headquarters in that part of Africa, which would undoubtedly facilitate co-ordination.

68. Mr. HESSEL (France) said that, while the need to strengthen UNHCR was apparent and generally recognized, it was important that the measures envisaged by the High Commissioner should be publicized, if they were to be given support. The experiment of the Working Group on Financial and Administrative Aspects should be continued and agreement should be reached on the way in which the Working Group was to carry out its task at the following session of the Executive Committee.

69. Mr. MARUYAMA (Japan) reserved his delegation's position on the apportionment of expenditures between the United Nations regular budget and voluntary funds. While he understood the wish of some delegations to ensure that the apportionment was equitable, he feared that the solutions proposed might entail a number of risks. He also reserved his delegation's position with regard to the staffing requirements referred to in the documents before the Committee.

70. At the request of Mr. CAPPELEN (Norway), the CHAIRMAN said that the Executive Committee would continue its consideration of the report of the Working Group on Financial and Administrative Aspects (HCR/EC/XXXI/CRP.1), together with that of other matters, at its next meeting.

The meeting rose at 11.30 p.m.